



Gateway
to the
San Gabriel Valley

111 South First Street
Alhambra, California 91801

This report contains very important
information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy
importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo
entienda bien.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.



2013 Water Quality Report

Safe Drinking Water is Our Priority

**City of Alhambra Public Works
Utilities Division**

July 2014 — June 2015 Calendar



A Message from the Alhambra Utilities Department

At the City of Alhambra, safe drinking water is our top priority. In the City of Alhambra, we have a team of professionals that work around the clock to make sure our tap water meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) standards.

This report is prepared to provide our customers with a snapshot of local drinking water quality during the year 2013. Included in this report are details about your drinking water sources, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. The tables in this report include the results of water samples collected in the year 2013. For more information or questions about this report, please feel free to contact Mrs. Lou Vargas, Environmental Compliance Specialist, City of Alhambra, 111 South First Street, Alhambra, CA 91801, or by calling (626) 570-3259.

We encourage landlords, business owners, and schools to share this report with “non-billed” water users. Water quality reports are also available at Alhambra Public Library, Alhambra City Hall, Utilities Division Customer Service Center, and on the City website at www.cityofalhambra.org.

July 2014

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Alhambra Water Supply Information

The City of Alhambra maintains approximately 17,900 service connections and provides approximately 92,000 customers with quality drinking water that meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City's main source of water (80%) comes from ten active wells whose average depth is 790 feet. All the active wells draw water from the Main San Gabriel Basin. An additional source of water (20%) comes from a service connection with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The MWD water is surface water treated at the Weymouth Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne and transported via transmission main to the City of Alhambra. The MWD water from the Weymouth Plant is a blend of water from the State Water Project 23% and Colorado River water 77%. The blending of water from different sources produces water that contains lower levels of constituents. All water sources are treated and disinfected using chlorine or chloramines and then sent through a distribution network of buried pipes to your home or business.

Water Source Assessment

The City of Alhambra Utilities Division has conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments of the drinking water sources. The latest assessment was completed in April 2009. Sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: auto repair shops, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, irrigated crops, leaking underground storage tanks, high density housing and historic dump & landfill sites. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Mrs. Lou Vargas, Environmental Compliance Specialist at (626) 570-3259.

August 2014

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Drinking Water Regulations

The Federal government, through the USEPA, regulates the quality and safety of drinking water in the United States. In California, the USEPA standards are supplemented and enforced by the CDPH. Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

Water Quality Sampling

During the year 2013, the City of Alhambra collected more than 4500 individual samples for testing at the wells and throughout the distribution system. These samples included those required by the CDPH and additional samples collected by the City to monitor the quality of drinking water. Samples are collected by trained technicians and sent to independent, state-certified laboratories for analysis.

Special Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by accessing the web site <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

September 2014

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Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban Stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

October 2014

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Water Quality Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The tables in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

November 2014

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Water Conservation.....

Water conservation is the most responsible way to reduce our demand for water. Using less water also puts less pressure on our sewage treatment facilities, and uses less energy for water heating.

65% of all energy used in California is expended to pump and treat water. In fact, water delivery from the California State Water Project accounts for 2–3% of all the electricity used in the state.

In addition, reducing energy usage and using alternative energy sources saves water. Electricity production from fossil fuels and nuclear energy is responsible for 39% of all freshwater withdrawals in the nation.

There are many effective ways to conserve water in and around your home:

Saving Water Indoors

- Instead of pouring water down the drain, use it to water plants.
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.

Saving Water Outdoors

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Adjust sprinklers so only the lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- When mowing, raise the blade to at least three inches high.
- For landscaping, use native or other low water use plants.

Efforts should be taken to conserve water year-round, in both wet and dry years. Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at www.cityofalhambra.org

December 2014

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21	22	23	24 City Hall Closed	25 City Hall Closed	26	27
28	29	30	31 City Hall Closed at 12:00 pm			

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels in drinking water may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

TTHMs are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TTHMs is 80 ppb, based upon a running average of water quality test results taken throughout the entire year. While the City of Alhambra water had a range of concentration from 6.4 ppb to 74 ppb, its running average for TTHMs in 2013 was 54 ppb, well below the MCL of 80 ppb, and in full compliance with all State and Federal water quality standards.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Alhambra is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

January 2015

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Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Where does the Storm Drain go?

Unlike indoor plumbing, the storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to creeks, rivers and ultimately to the beach without treatment!

Recycle

Place plastics, aluminum cans and glass bottles in appropriate containers for curbside recycling pickup.

Recycle used motor oil and paint, or dispose of it along with household chemicals at hazardous waste collections sites. Take household hazardous waste, such as batteries, paints, fluorescent lamps, and computer components to your local hazardous waste facilities. For local facilities or events, please contact 1(800) CLEAN LA or call 1(800) 238-0172 for the nearest location of the next L.A. County Hazardous Waste Round Up.

Compost Yard Trimmings

Sweep up garden clippings and place them around plants and trees to help maintain moisture. Avoid overusing fertilizers and never fertilize just before it rains.

Reporting

To report spills into storm drains, clogged storm drains, or illegal dumping contact the Utilities Division at (626) 570-5061

February 2015

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Fats Oils and Grease (FOG)

Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) poured down kitchen drains builds up inside sewer pipes and restricts the sewer flow causing untreated wastewater to back up into houses. Proper disposal of (FOG) will avoid sewer plumbing emergencies.

- Cool down your cooking oil, grease, and fat and pour them into a sealable can container and place in the trash.
- Never pour your cooking oil, grease, and fats down the drain.
- Scrape food scraps into the trash, not the drain.
- Wipe out pots and pans with a paper towel before doing dishes. You will use less soap and decrease clogs.

What Kind of Problems does FOG Cause?

Over time FOG can build up, block entire pipes, and lead to serious problems:

- Sewage can overflow into homes, yards, and streets,.
- The clogs caused by FOG can cause sewer system overflows, which can be a serious health hazard.
- Expensive professional cleanup, may be required. Which is the responsibility of the homeowner.

March 2015

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Q. Who is responsible for what pipes?

A. Your drinking water supply is the responsibility of many agencies that oversee its quality along the way to your tap. In some cases, water can travel a very long distance, coming from lakes and rivers or from our local groundwater supply. All water is distributed through transmission and distribution pipes.

Once the water enters your home or business (service line), the City's Utilities Division cannot protect the quality of your water any longer. The reason is that the Utilities Department does not have control of the condition of the customer's pipes. It is the customer's responsibility to maintain water pipes on their property in good condition.

Q. Why do I need to know the hardness in grains per gallon of my drinking water when installing a new dishwasher or water softener?

A. Water hardness is often used for sizing household water softeners or dishwashers. To find the total hardness value, go to the Water Quality Analysis Results Table, and look under the section "Water Characteristics" to find total hardness, divide that by 17.1 mg/L, and the result will be in grains per gallon.

Q. What is my water pressure?

A. The Department of Health Services requires that a public water system provide at least 20 pounds of pressure. The City's water system pressure ranges from 35 psi to 100 psi depending on the location.

MEASUREMENT COMPARISONS

Parts per million (ppm); 3 drops in 42 gallons (a large bathtub)

Parts per billion (ppb); 1 drop in 14,000 gallons (an average swimming pool)

Parts per trillion (ppt); 1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons (an average lake)

April 2015

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Community Participation

Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at 7:00 pm in City Hall, located at 111 South First Street, Alhambra, California and are open to the public. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. A City Council agenda is available from the office of the City Clerk or via the website www.cityofalhambra.org. We welcome your participation in these meetings.

Important Telephone Numbers

Utilities Customer Service Center:

Billing questions, trash services or any questions regarding water or sewer service
(626) 570 - 5061

Illegal Dumping to Storm Drains:

City of Alhambra (626) 570 - 5061
(626) 570 - 5067

Water service emergencies (dispatch)

Leaks, 24 hours turn-off/turn-on service
(626) 570 - 5124

Water Quality Questions

(English & Spanish)

Lou Vargas
(626) 570 - 3259

Stormwater Pollution Questions

David Dolphin
(626) 300-1571

LA County Household Hazardous

Waste Round Up
(800) 238 - 0172

May 2015

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24	25 City Hall Closed	26	27	28	29	30
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CITY OF ALHAMBRA DEPARTMENTS

Administrative Services	626-570-5090
Development Service	626-570-5034
Finance Department	626-570-5018
Fire Department	626-570-5190
Library Services	626-570-5008
Management Services	626-570-5010
Code Enforcement	626-570-3230
Parks & Recreations	626-570-5044
Senior Services	626-570-5056
Personnel Department	626-570-5095
Police Department	626-570-5168
Public Works Department	626-570-5067
Utilities Division	626-570-5061

CITY FACILITIES HOURS

City Hall	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Utilities Customer Center	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Civic Center Library	
Monday	1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wednesday	11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Fire & Police	24 hours 7 days per week.

June 2015

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UTILITY BILL

ONLINE PAYMENT AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY !

- Quick, Easy and Secure
- Save Paper and Postage
- Types of Payment: Visa, Master Card, Checking or Saving Accounts
- View Statement Online
- View Payment History
- Pay Multiple Accounts with One User ID
- Automatic Payment and One-Time Payments Available
- View City Communications (Bill Inserts, etc.)
- A "Green" Way to Pay Bills



For more information and to sign up for this exciting service, visit:

www.onlinebiller.com/alhambra



Security Notice

Our representatives will never send you an email requesting you to validate personal information such as your social security number, date of birth, driver's license number, or other sensitive information. Once you have enrolled in the City of Alhambra's BillPay program you can update your personal information by logging into your account at any time.



Distribution System Monitoring

Primary Standards (Distribution System)	California State PHG	Action Level	Tap Water Monitoring for Lead & Copper		Typical Source of Contaminants
			90th Percentile Result	Results Exceeding AL	
Lead (I)	0.2 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	ND (< 5 ppb) (J)	0 samples (J)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (B) (I)	0.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.25 ppm (J)	0 samples (J)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Secondary Standards (Distribution System)	State PHG or (MCLG)	California State MCL	Distribution System Corrosion Control		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	
Iron	N/A	300 ppb	ND (<100 ppb)	ND	Corrosion; leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Phosphate, Ortho (as PO ₄)	N/A	N/A	ND - 860 ppb	470 ppb	Corrosion Control; leaching of natural deposits; industry.

Footnotes

- (A) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria.
- (B) Turbidity (in surface water), Aluminum and Copper each have both Primary and Secondary Standards, with a different Action Level for Copper and different MCLs for Aluminum and Turbidity (in surface water).
- (C) To meet the Primary Standard, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the MWD Weymouth
- (D) Fecal Coliform / E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of two consecutive positive total coliform samples one of which contains fecal coliform / E. coli constitutes an acute violation of the MCL. No such violations occurred in 2013.
- (E) These results are the range of the individual sample results in 2013 and the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) of the four quarters of 2013, instead of the range and an arithmetic average. Alhambra and the MWD are in compliance with the current State MCLs for TTHM and HAA5.
- (F) Beginning in November 2007, the MWD water from the Weymouth plant has been fluoridated in compliance with the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. The MWD treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 ppm as required by the California Department of Public Health regulations. The MWD sampling for naturally-occurring fluoride was done before the fluoridation treatment began. The fluoride in Alhambra groundwater is all naturally occurring.
- (G) The Langelier Index is a measure of water corrosivity. A positive index number is non-corrosive and a negative index number is corrosive. Alhambra water and MWD water were both non-corrosive in 2013.
- (H) Unregulated contaminants are monitored as required by the California Department of Public Health. All of the data presented in the 2013 Water Quality Report (WQR) is the most recent monitoring done in compliance with the State regulations. Chromium VI (or Hexavalent Chromium), Chlorate and NDMA were all sampled in 2013. Boron and Vanadium are reported, because they were detected by the MWD in 2013, but both are reported as NR (Not Required) in Alhambra water, because the latest required sampling in Alhambra was done more than 5 years ago in 2001, 2002 & 2003. Although not detected in Alhambra water, NDMA is included in this report because it was detected in MWD water in 2013. Other unregulated contaminants are not included, because the latest Alhambra sampling was done more than five years ago and these contaminants were not detected by the MWD in 2013.
- (I) The most recent monitoring of tap water for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system (required once every three years), was completed in June, 2012. This monitoring consisted of laboratory analyses of tap water samples from 30 multiple family and single family residential sampling sites. The next round of Lead and Copper monitoring is scheduled for 2015.
- (J) The Copper and Lead Action Levels are exceeded if more than 10% of the samples exceed the MCLs. Therefore, the '90th Percentile' level and the number of samples exceeding the Action Level are reported in this table, instead of a range and arithmetic average.

City of Alhambra 2013 Water Quality Analysis Results

Primary Standards Regulated, Health-Related Water Quality Standards	State PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	California State MCL or [MRDL]	Groundwater City of Alhambra Wells		Surface Water MWD - Weymouth Plant		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Clarity							
Turbidity (Surface Water) (A) (B)	N/A	0.3 NTU/95%	N/A	N/A	0.05 NTU (C)	100% (C)	Soil runoff.
Coliform Bacteria							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0%)	5.0% positive	0%	0%	0.0 - 0.2%	0%	Naturally present in the environment.
Acute Violations (fecal bacteria) (D)	0 Violations	See (D)	0 Violations	0	0 Violations	0	Human and animal fecal waste.
Organic Chemicals							
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.7 ppb	5 ppb	ND - 1 ppb	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (E)	N/A	80 ppb	6.4 - 74 ppb	54 ppb	34 - 58 ppb	56 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (E)	N/A	60 ppb	ND - 27 ppb	18 ppb	4.8 - 19 ppb	16 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual	[4 ppm]	[4.0 ppm]	0.15 - 2.60 ppm	1.33 ppm	ND - 2.9 ppm	2.3 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (B)	600 ppb	1000 ppb	ND	ND	95 - 220 ppb	180 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (F)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.42 - 0.79 ppm	0.59 ppm	0.1 - 0.4 ppm	0.2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride (treatment related) (F)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	N/A	N/A	0.7 - 1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	7.8 - 39 ppm	22 ppm	2.2 ppm	2.2 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactivity							
Gross Alpha Activity	(0 pCi/L)	15 pCi/L	ND - 6.32 pCi/L	ND	ND - 3 pCi/L	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Activity	(0 pCi/L)	50 pCi/L	NR	NR	ND - 6 pCi/L	4 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	0.43 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	ND - 5.7 pCi/L	2 pCi/L	1 - 2 pCi/L	2 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	0.05 pCi/L	N/A	ND - 0.258 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	0.019 pCi/L	N/A	ND - 2.8 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	(0 pCi/L)	5 pCi/L	ND - 2.8 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards Regulated, Aesthetic (Non Health-Related) Water Quality Standards)							
Turbidity (Groundwater)	N/A	5 NTU	ND - 0.24 NTU	0.08 NTU	N/A	N/A	Solution of finely divided subsurface clay and silt.
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (TON)	N/A	3 TON	1 TON	1 TON	3 - 6 TON	4 TON	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride	N/A	500 ppm	18 - 58 ppm	31 ppm	84 - 91 ppm	88 ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	N/A	500 ppm	20 - 82 ppm	39 ppm	170 - 190 ppm	180 ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance	N/A	1600 µS/cm	360 - 760 µS/cm	520 µS/cm	850 - 890 µS/cm	870 µS/cm	Substances that form ions, when in water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N/A	1000 ppm	210 - 450 ppm	330 ppm	520 - 540 ppm	530 ppm	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Corrosively (Langelier Index, at the source temperature) (G)	N/A	Non-corrosive	-0.109 to +0.303	+0.061	+0.35 to +0.45	+0.40	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors.
Unregulated Contaminants No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required. (H)							ABBREVIATIONS (Terms & Units):
							AL = Action Level. Specified treatment must begin for this particular contaminant, if detected at or above this level.
Boron	NL= 1 ppm	N/A	NR	NR	0.15 ppm	0.15 ppm	NR = Not Required (no laboratory testing is required).
Chlorate	NL= 800 ppb	N/A	64 - 100	84	62 ppb	N/A	MWD = Metropolitan Water District.
Chromium VI	N/A	N/A	2.3 - 6.4	4.4	ND	ND	N/A = Not Applicable, in this instance.
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL= 0.01 ppb	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 0.003 ppb	ND	ND = Not Detected - Not found at or above the State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR) of this contaminant.
Vanadium	NL= 50 ppb	N/A	NR	NR	3.0 ppb	3.0 ppb	NL = Notification Level. This is an advisory level. If the contaminant is detected at this level, then certain
Water Characteristics No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required.							requirements and recommendations apply.
							µS/cm = micromhos per centimeter.
Calcium	N/A	N/A	27.6 - 74 ppm	49 ppm	56 - 61 ppm	58 ppm	CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter.
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	7 - 22 ppm	14 ppm	21 - 23 ppm	22 ppm	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.24 - 7.84	7.56	8.1	8.1	pCi/L = Pico Curies per Liter.
Potassium	N/A	N/A	1.1 - 2.6 ppm	1.9 ppm	4.0 - 4.3 ppm	4.2 ppm	ppm = Parts per million (Milligrams per Liter).
Sodium	N/A	N/A	25 - 41 ppm	34 ppm	79 - 85 ppm	82 ppm	ppb = Parts per billion (Micrograms per Liter).
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	130 - 210 ppm	160 ppm	76 - 130 ppm	110 ppm	TT = Treatment Technique. A required process
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	98- 280 ppm	182 ppm	230 - 250 ppm	240 ppm	intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	2.1 - 2.7 ppm	2.4 ppm	drinking water.